THE CONSERVATIVE

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
JOHN BRADY HEATHERY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:		TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:	
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DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

VOL. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1865. [No. 226.

THE CONSERVATIVE

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$18 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	36 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

CONFEDERATE STATES CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, FOR THE RELIEF OF PRISONERS.

FORT DELAWARE Oct. 30th, 1864.

To the People of the Confederate States:

The undersigned, invite your attention to a benevolent enterprise which they believe will commend itself to the hearts and conscience of our entire people. It is "to make an organized effort to supply the wants of prisoners"

We feel confident that if the people of the Confederate States had from the beginning of the war fully appreciated the multiplied wants and hardships of this large class of our people, there would long since have been organized a society especially to promote their welfare. But so diverse and onerous have been the duties which this struggle have imposed upon our people at home, they have in a great measure underestimated the trials and sufferings of prisoners, and the wide field which relieving their wants affords for the exercise of Christian benevolence. Whilst therefore we heartily commend the patriotic and benevolent enterprizes which you have, during the war, inaugurated to promote the cause of freedom, the good of mankind and the glory of God, we most earnestly ask that another be added to those enterprizes by which these glorious ends may be promoted. We make this appeal as a committee of the "Confederate States Christian Association for the relief of prisoners," a society in operation among the officers in confinement at this Fort; and we cannot better commend this enterprise to your favor than by acquainting you with the nature and purposes of that association.

Early last summer, the officers imprisoned here, who were members of evangelical churches, appreciating the importance of some organized effort to promote the cause of Christ among their fellow prisoners, organized a "Christian Association." In the providence of God the Rev. Isaac W. K. Handy, D. D., and several other ministers were confined here also, and so heartily and faithfully did these godly men direct the efforts of the Association, that God speedily and abundantly blessed those efforts with a gracious out pouring of his Spirit, and in the addition of many souls to His Church. As the summer advanced, and the means at its command would permit, the Association, besides having the gospel preached, and holding daily prayer meetings, established a library of religious and miscellaneous reading, and organized classes on the various branches of science and religion; and so wide was the field which was gradually opened to its operation, that it soon became necessary to redraft its constitution. This was done in October, and the new Society was styled the "Confederate States Christian Association for the relief of prisoners," and was designed to relieve the wants, spiritual, moral, intellectual and physical of prisoners, whether civil, political or military, in our own or other lands.

The Society was organized upon this broad basis with the hope that the United States authorities might permit it to extend its operations to other prisons, and that it might by its objects and efforts suggest to the people of the Confederate States the importance of organizing in each community and State of the Confederacy, similar Associations to which this might be auxiliary. Our Association has been in operation under its new title but a short time, but bids fair to be eminently useful, even with the restrictions which the prison rules impose upon its operations. But we trust that God will extend its usefulness still further, by removing such obstacles as now hinder its efforts, and that the people of the Confederate States will cordially respond to our appeal in behalf of their prisoners and will furnish this and similar associations in other prisons the means to supply their wants.

But our efforts should not stop here. That benevolence does not deserve the name of Christian benevolence, which does not embrace our enemies as well as our friends. There are thousands of prisoners in our own prisons whose wants should be supplied. Let us endeavor to discharge our duty to them as well as to our own prisoners, and exemplyfying the teachings of him who said, "love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you and persecute you."

We therefore most earnestly appeal to you, to organize associations everywhere throughout the Confederacy for the relief of prisoners. Let money be raised, and books and clothing be bought, collected and forwarded to the associations in the various prisons, and when necessary let the living minister be sent to preach to the prisoners, and rest assured God will bless your efforts by promoting our country's good, and His own glory.

R. B. VANCE,
LEWELLYN SOUTHGATE,
GEO. M EDGAR, } Committee

From the Bahama Herald.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES AND THE CIVILIZED WORLD—THEIR RELATIONS.

Since the commencement of the Christian era, history furnishes no parallel to the Confederate States. The campaign of the English and French in the wars of the nineteenth century were grand, awful, terrific, burying as they did their hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions of brave officers in common, untimely graves. Waterloo, taken as a climax of these mighty struggles for the empire of Britian and Europe, what is it history? In brief, the beating of Napoleon by the Duke of Wellington and Marshal Blucher. The English army lost 15,000 men, killed, wounded and missing; Blucher's loss was slight; Napoleon's loss was much greater. But this battle closed the war—closed it not to be renewed for a long period.

Half a century has since passed. It is true that the Russian or Crimean and Italian wars have recently occurred, but the fatality and consequences involved were of far less importance; they were the occurrence of a brief period, and the injuries consequent have mainly passed away. Peace reigns in Britian and Europe, and while the signs of war, discontent, and suffering are to be seen, still the people as a general rule seem to be prosperous and happy.

But how is it with the Confederacy? How with the Northern portion of what was formerly known as the United States? Did Sumter and Manassas in 1861 satisfy the antagonist? In 1862 did Seven Pines, the battles around Richmond, Manassas, Antietem, Shiloh, and Fredricksburg stop the strife?

What else in 1863 was the effect of the great battles of Chancellorsville, of Getty-burg Murfreesboro' and Chickamauga, than to sharpen the appetites of the belligerents for the continuance of the slaughter, and the past spring and summer Louisiana, Georgia and Virginia fields have been drenched with blood—drenched as with rain from the heavens. The gory and deathly sight of Waterloo in the grandeur of its appalling gloom, pales before that of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania Court House. And yet hopes of peace, like twilight, seem fast fading away, and the mighty hosts of the North and the South daily confront each other all along the Potomac to the Rio Grande; the former rapidly improving in the art of destroying fellow beings and of desolation.

The people of Greece and the South American States, after a respectable struggle, had the good fortune to be considered as belonging to the human race—entitled to be recognized as republics and to be considered as belonging to the family of nations and to the enjoyments of all the resulting rights and advantages. But when the great courts of the world that they cannot be recognized; that the time has not yet come when they may claim what was so magnanimously extended to the republics referred to; that they have not yet established their claim to a *de-facto* government, &c.

And yet the present dynasty of Mexico, after a short struggle, contemptible in comparrison, is recognized and a minister honored at an European court. And now, after all that has occurred in the past four years, and when the mighty martial hosts stand face to face in Virginia and Georgia, and soon a thousand hills and villages may again be stained with human gore, there is not a nation or people that would not do more than look on with indifference, and the latter will ask—what effect will the closing of the ports of Charleston and Wilmington have on blockade running business, will not the price of Confederate bonds recede in England and on the continent; if Sherman stays in Atlanta, will it not ruin the Confederacy, &c., &c.

Has the Confederacy no Chatham in England?—No Lafayette in France? Have the immortal names of Jefferson Davis, R. E Lee, Johnston, Beauregard etc., no talismantic charm to quickly bring back the absent citizens of the Confederacy to defend their old homes and their country? We hope so. "The Confederate States and the civilized world—their relationship." Relationship! they have none! History furnishes no parallel to the Confederate States. Why stand nations and patriots looking coldly on? It is attributable to one of these three causes: Fear, cupidity, or the gradual dying out in the human breast of sympany and chivalry,

The lands and every species of property of the Confederates seem to be looked upon as the rightful possessions of the Northerners should they be succesful, and the condition of not only men, but women and children, would in that event be worse than slavery. The Confederates will fight to a glorious independence, for they appreciate the alternative—independence, or a condithion worse than death.

The great anxiety evinced last week till the arrival of the Syren, and she changed her appearance and news brought, has superinduced the penning of this article. It seemed to be inferred that either Wilmington and Charleston had fallen or were closed; that the cause of the Confederacy looked very gloomy and consequently business in Nassau, so far as blockade running was concerned was on its last legs.

We have heretofore taken occasion to argue that busines in Nassau would be prosperous for a long time; we have not changed our views, and if all of our merchants' warehouses were seasonable merchandize, they might both greatly benefit themselves and our Confederate neighbors.

"I can't find bread for my family," said a lazy fellow in company. "Nor I," replied an industrious miller, "I'm obliged to work for it."

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865.

Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865, about which time the terms will be made known.

Also, wanted two teachers of military education and a steward in this institution. Address

Maj. WM. A. BANKS,
Superintendent.

October 24, 1864. 158—

NOTICE.

Rutherford County, N. C.

A NEGRO BOY WHO SAYS HIS NAME IS MAT. WAS confined in the public Jail of said County, on the 10th day of November, 1864. Said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches high of dark color, and wore at the time a dark coat and pants, a high black felt hat, and is rather slow spoken, and says he belonged to B. O. Kelly, of Lumpkin county, Georgia, that he was taken to work on the breastworks at Augusta, and to Charlotte, N. C., where he was sold by the Auctioneer of that place and was purchased by Benjamin Dickson and he says he ran away from Dickson to get back to his mistress. The owner of said boy is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs in such cases made and provided. G. W. CORBET, Jailor.

December 28, 1864. 27—wom

NEW PUBLICATIONS

BY

THE METHODIST PUBLISHING COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

FIRST READER FOR SOUTHERN SCHOOLS,
Price, per hundred, $30 00
per dozen, 4 50
per single copy, 50

SOUTHERN ZION'S SONGSTER, for Sabbath Schools, social meetings, the camp, &c.,
per hundred, 60 00
per dozen, 9 00
per single copy, 1 00

BULLION'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, Revised by Rev. Dr. CRAVEN, in Press.

We can also furnish all MUSIC published in the South. Catalogues of Music and Books sent when desired. Orders solicited, and will be promptly attended to.

Address,

Rev. A. R. RAVEN.

October 27, 1864. 161—

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr. D. F. Summey, Ashville.
Dr. W. A. Collet, Morganton.
Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.
Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro.
Mr. A Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr. Edward Hoge, Salem.
Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayetteville.
E. Murry & Co., Wilmington.
Mr. F. L. Bond, Tarboro.
Mr. J. A. Askew, Colerain.
Mr. F. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General, N. C.

Raleigh, Oc 24 1864. 163—tf

LOST.

A $700, 4 PER CENT CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSITE dated March 2d 1864, No. 2413, issued to H. Sweezey, by C. B. Harrison, Dep. If not found within six weeks from this date, application will be made for a duplicate.

J. H. SWEEZEY,
Adm'r of H. Sweezey dec'd.

Raleigh, Dec. 28, 1864. 29 w6w

A Private School.

THE FIFTH SESSION OF MISS MANGUM'S SCHOOL for young Ladies, will begin on the 10th February. Only a limited number of pupils can be received.

For further information address

MISS M. P. MANGUM,
Flat River, Orange Co., N. C.

Dec. 26, 1864. 171—w6w.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE NEXT TERM WILL COMMENCE, FEB. 1ST, 1865, and continue twenty weeks.

The charge for board will be fifty dollars, payable in provisions, or in cotton cloth, or cotton yarns, at the prices of 1860, or at their present specie valuation.

Tuition, payable in currency, in advance. English, $125; French, $50; Music, $150; private Singing Lessons, $150 Drawing and painting in Water Colors, $50; Latin, $40.

For a circular, apply to the Rector.

ALDERT SMEDES.

Jan. 13, 1865. 125—1t.

CITY ELECTION.

EASTERN WARD.

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.

HAVING BEEN SOLICITED BY MANY FRIENDS, I again announce myself as a candidate for Commissioner for re-election, promising my friends, if again elected, I shall endeavor to serve them faithfully and impartially; and in casting my votes in Council, I shall only vote for such measures as I shall honestly believe to be for the best interest and welfare of a majority of the Ward.

I take the present opportunity to return my grateful thanks to my friends for the large and flattering vote which they have heretofore been pleased to give me, and sincerely trusting they will be kind enough to renew their confidence at the ensuing election, I beg to subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. OVERBY.

January 5, 1865. 217—td.

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.

MR. EDITOR: You will please announce N. S. HARP as a candidate for re-election for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward.

MANY VOTERS.

Jan. 9, 1865. 221—te*.

EDITOR CONSERVATIVE: As your paper is a daily visitor in our ward, we take the opportunity to announce, through its columns, Mr. ALFRED UPCHURCH, as a candidate for Commissioner. We believe he will make an efficient officer if elected.

MANY CITIZENS OF THE EASTERN WARD.

January 7, 1865 220—te.

☞ We are authorized and requested to announce A. KLINE as a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward. If elected will serve to the best of his ability.

January 9, 1865. 221—te.

MIDDLE WARD.

MR. EDITOR: Please announce HENRY MAHLER, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner in the Middle Ward, and oblige

MANY VOTERS.

January 9, 1865. 221—te.

For Commissioner in Middle Ward.

We are authorized to announce S. W. SCOTT as a candidate for re-election for Commissioner in Middle Ward.

125—2t*.

For Commissioner in Middle Ward.

We are requested to announce Capt. Wm. R. RICHARDSON, as a candidate for re-election for Commissioner in the Middle Ward. 125—te.

WESTERN WARD.

W. H. H. Tucker

WILL BE SUPPORTED FOR COMMISSIONER IN THE Western Ward by

MANY VOTERS.

January 9, 1865. 221—te.

☞ We are authorized and requested to announce PARKER OVERBY as a candidate for Commissioner in the Western Ward. If elected will serve to the best of his ability. 218—te.

☞ We are authorized and requested to announce C. M. FARRIS as a candidate for commissioner in the Western Ward. If elected will serve to the best of his ability. 218—te.

W. R. Andrews

WILL BE SUPPORTED FOR COMMISSIOEER IN THE Western Ward at the ensuing election by

MANY VOTERS.

January 9 1865. 221—te.

☞ We are authorized and requested to announce A. CREECH as a candidate for Commissioner in the Western Ward. If elected will serve to the best of his ability. 218—te.

For Commissioner in Western Ward.

I RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE MYSELF A CANDIdate for Commissioner in the Western Ward. If elected, will endeavor to serve you faithfully.

W. B. HUTCHINGS.

January 6, 1864 219—te.

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS & CO.,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

The undersigned have this day associated themselves together for the purpose of conducting a

GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION

business, in the store formerly occupied by Samuel H. Young. They promise to attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to them.

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,
SAMUEL H. YOUNG,
A. J. PARTIN.

January 9, 1865. 221—6t.

D. C. MURRAY. JAS. A. MOORE. J. W. HARRISON.

D. C. MURRAY & CO.,

GENERAL AUCTION & COMMIS. MERCHANTS,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.,

HAVING REGULARLY COMMENCED BUSINESS, SOlicit consignments.

They will attend promptly to the purchase and sale of all Goods, Stocks, &c., &c.

REFER TO

C. Dewey and W. H. Jones, Cashiers, Raleigh.
Harris & Howell, Wilmington.
Jesse H. Lindsay, Cashier, Greensboro'.
D. A. Davis, Cashier, Salisbury.
T. W. Dewey, Cashier, Charlotte.
A. McDean, Cashier, Fayetteville.
Jas. E. Cuthbert, Cashier, Petersburg, Va.
Branch Morton & Co., Richmond.

Jan. 12, 1865. 124-tf

JOHN D HYMAN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ANY BUSINESS IN the 8th Judicial Circuit that may be entrusted to his hands.

January 5, 1864. 218—tf.

S. T. WILDER,

Auction and Commission Merchant,

LOUISBURG, N. C.

Will make sales of real or personal property, merchandise, provisions, flour, grain, salt, &c., and solicits consignments. Franklinton is the nearest depot.

January 9, 1865. 221—tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,

STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,

Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

ORPHAN ENDOWMENT FUND.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS FUND MAY BE MADE to Geo. W. Mordecai Jno. G. Williams and W H Jones, Cashier.

C. F. DEEMS.

Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1864. 263—tf.

Negroes Wanted.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS AUTHORIZED TO HIRE FOR the ensuing year for employment in the Artillery Work Shops about to be established by the Government at Salisbury, N. C., the following hands, to wit: 20 Blacksmiths, 20 Helpers, 15 Carpenters and 20 Laborers. Ample food, good quarters and the usual amount of clothing will be supplied them. A liberal price paid.

JAS. M. BOYD,
Capt. in charge Arty. Shops,
Salisbury N. C.

Dec. 21 1864. 207-2w

Tax in Kind.

THE ASSESSORS FOR WAKE COUNTY WILL BE IN Raleigh from the 2d of January, 1865, until the 20th for the purpose of assessing the Tax in kind of corn, fodder, molasses, sugar, peas, beans, ground peas, &c. We want every good citizen to give in for the soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their neighborhood. Those who have not listed their wheat, oats, rye, hay, and wool, can also list at the above time.

F. G. FOSTER, }
NATHAN IVEY, } Assessors.

January 3, 1865. 216—td.

French Hoop Skirts.

For sale by KINSEY & WARE.
Raleigh, Dec. 27, 1864. 211—tf.

AUCTION SALES!

THIS DAY.

NEGROES FOR SALE!

ON SATURDAY, THE 14TH OF JAN., 1865!

At Auction.

1 Negro Woman, 38 years old and
3 Children. The woman is an excellent cook, washer and ironer.
1 Negro Woman, 28 years old and 4 Children.
1 Negro Woman, 18 years old, and
1 Negro Boy, 15 years old.

The above negroes are as likely as we have ever seen and are sold for no fault.

TUCKER, ANDREWS, & CO.,
Auct. & Com. Merchants.

Jan. 12. 224 2t.

AUCTION SALES!

FUTURE DAYS.

12 Valuable Young Negroes at Auction!

ON THURSDAY JANUARY 19TH, IN FRONT OF Sales Room we will sell the following negroes:

1 Man 19 years old.
1 Woman 34 years old a No. 1 Seamstress, Washer, Ironer and Weaver.
2 Girls 15 years old with infants.
1 Girl 12 " " accustomed to house work.
1 Boy 13 " "
1 Boy 11 " "
1 Girl 10 " "
1 Boy 10 " "
1 Girl 13 " "

These negroes are all sound and healthy and sold for no fault.

Several more will be added to the sale.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auctioneers.

Jan. 12, 1865. 124—ts.

NEGROES AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY THE 17TH INST., AT OUR SALES Rooms, we will sell

TWENTY LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES.

Men and Women, Boys and Girls, Cooks, house servants, farm hands, &c.

ALSO

Some families, Women with their Children. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

W. F. ASKEW, & CO.

Jan. 12-td.

Desirable Property For Sale.

ON THE 20TH OF JANUARY INST., ON THE PREMISES four miles north of Durham's Depot, in Orange county, the undersigned will sell a tract of Land belonging to the late Capt. Edward M. Scott, containing 118 acres, about one-third of it woodland. The improvements are new and comfortable.

Terms of sale will be six months credit with bond and good security and title retained till purchase money is paid; or cash will be received.

JNO. C. McCOWAN,
Adm'r of E. M. Scott, dec'd.

January 2, 1864. 216—tds.

Almanacs! Almanacs!!

TURNER'S ALMANACS FOR 1865 NOW READY.

Price per hundred	75 00
" " doz.	10 00
" " single copy,	1 00

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.

Jan. 2, 1865. 215—tf.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT I SHALL MAKE APplication to the General Assembly at its next session, to have the Warrenton Female Collegiate Institute at Warrenton, N. C. incorporated.

JULIUS WILCOX.

Jan. 12, 1865. 224—1m.

Headquarters Reserve, N. C., Raleigh Dec. 1st, 1864

General Orders No. 19.

ALL MEMBERS OF THE SENIOR RESERVES OF NORTH Carolina who are absent from their commands without proper authority, are ordered to rejoin them without delay.—County Enrolling Officers are made responsible for the apprehension of such as do not at once comply with this order.

By command of Lt. Gen. HOLMES.

JNO. W. HINSDALE,
A. A. General.

Dec. 2, 1864. 191—

Classical and Mathematical School at Oxford.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL COMmence on the 1st day of February. The members of the Senior class are requested to return on Monday, the 16th inst.

A competent drill-master will take charge of the Military department.

J. H. HORNER, Principal.

Oxford, N. C. Jan. 6, 1865. 212—7t*

Classical School.

THE ELEVENTH SESSION OF MY SCHOOL, SITUATED ten miles from Weldon and eight from Halifax town, will commence the 30th January, 1865. For circulars apply to

I. P. OSBORNE, Principal,
Weldon, N. C.

January 10, 1865. 222—5t*.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED TO WORK on the grading and laying of the Chatham Railroad. The highest market price will be given, and hands well taken care of.

Also, 100 Carpenters.

Also, a Portable Steam Saw Mill wanted.

Apply to KEMP P. BATTLE.
President, Raleigh, N. C.
or to J. E. ALLEN, Sup't.,
Cary, N. C.

Dec. 8, 1864. 196—tf.

N. C. R. R. BONDS.

A LIBERAL PRICE WILL BE PAID IN CASH FOR $10,000 N. C. R. R. Bonds, or State Bonds will be given in exchange. Apply immediately, to

THOS. BRANCH, Raleigh.

Jan. 11. 223 3t.

☞ The annual meeting of the members of the North Carolina Mutual Fire Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company in Raleigh, on Thursday, the 12th of January, 1865.

H. S. SMITH, Secretary.

Dec. 15, 1864.

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimant be a child or children of the deceased; and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claims is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) has ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants, Post Office and County in full.

NO. A. STANLY,
161—tf. Commissioner.

CALENDAR FOR 1865.

1865.	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Feb.			1	2	3	4	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28				
Mar			1	2	3	4	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Apr.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
May		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
Jun.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	

1865.	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
July							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Aug			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
Sept						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
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Nov				1	2	3	4
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	31						

1865. 1865.

CONSERVATIVE

STEAM POWER PRESS

BOOK & JOB OFFICE,

J. B. NEATHERY & CO., Proprietors.

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BOOKS,
PAMPHLETS,
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HAND-BILLS,
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CARDS, ETC.

Special attention paid to

GOVERNMENT BLANKS.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
Col George Little, Wake. do
M S Robins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
Charles R. Thomas, Carteret, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Washington C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)

JUDICIAL.

SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.
Wm H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, Craven, Judges.
Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General.
Patrick H Winston, Wake, Reporter.
Edmund B Freeman, Wake, Clerk.
[Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; William M Shipp, Hendersen: Robert B Gilliam, Granville.

Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE COURT.

Hon Asa Biggs: Martin, Judge.
George V Strong, Wayne, District Attorney.
Pride Jones, Orange, Marshal.
Clerk of Albemarle District, Joseph Ramsay.
Clerk of Pamlico District, Wm M Watson.
Clerk of Cape Fear District, Daniel Coleman.
[The next Term will be held as follows: Albemarle District at Halifax, on 24 May next. Pamlico District, at Goldsboro', on 5th May next. Cape Fear District, at Concord, on 8th May next.]

COUNCIL OF STATE.

A G Foster, Randolph; J R Hargrave, Anson; P H Winston, jr, Bertie; A T Davidson, Mason; Wm. Eaton, jr., Warren; Chas. E. Shober, Guilford; Nich. L. Williams, Yadkin.

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Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon Edwards, Warren, Hon David L Swain, Orange. Quentin Busbee, Wake, Secretary.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

50 BOXES CAROLINA BELLE SNUFF FOR sale. KINSEY & WARE.

Raleigh Dec. 22, 1864. 209—tf.

THE CONSERVATIVE

M. S. ROBINS, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the office to be directed to JOHN B. NEATHERY & Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.:

FRIDAY MORNING, - - JANUARY 13, 1865.

☞ AGENTS WANTED. We wish to engage the services of some energetic man in each county of the State to assist us in extending the circulation of the CONSERVATIVE. Liberal inducements offered.

Persons wishing to engage in this business will please correspond with us at once.

☞ PAY UP. All persons indebted to this Office for Advertising or Job Work done prior to January 1, 1865, will please call and settle, or remit the amounts, at once.

NEWS. The Telegraph has been almost silent for some days—entirely so, so far as important news is concerned. Many of our most important exchanges have failed to come to hand for a day or two past, probably by reason of the late *raid* of the water upon railroad bridges, &c., caused by the rains of Tuesday last. Our patrons must be patient. We cannot give them news faster than we receive it, unless we adopt the very common habit of manufacturing to supply the deficiency—a course we feel little inclined to adopt. By the way, what we regard as one of the latest examples, is a story which we see in an exchange, that President Davis has under consideration a joint offer from England and France to guarantee our independence, provided the negroes be emancipated in fifty years. This may be true, but we think it more probable that it is manufactured of the *whole cloth*.—The recent proposition in a Richmond paper, is a sufficient foundation for the news-mongers, upon which to build any sort of story upon the subject that is likely to excite the public mind. We have very little confidence in the intervention of England or France in our behalf for any cause which now appears upon the surface.

What may ultimately occur, growing out of complications, which, in the course of events, may yet arise, it is impossible to predict with certainty till the time arrives, should it do so at all.

These nations are put in motion like all others and like individuals, by what they conceive to be their own interest. And that they would agree to accept of us in a state of colonial vasalage, upon our agreeing to free all our slaves, we do not have even the remotest reason to believe, even if our Government were inclined to adopt the mad project suggested by a Richmond paper and make them the tender. We are not, however, ready, without more information on the subject, to conclude that the Government has ever seriously meditated anything of the kind. Though we do not profess to be one of those who possess any peculiar knowledge of the Government secrets at Richmond.

But the past experience of European nations, with their American colonies, would render such an offer anything but very inviting, especially when, as now, the acceptance of such a proposition, must bring war in its train, with its consequent injury to commerce on the seas. We do not mean to insinuate that either one of those nations would be unequal to the task of a successful war with the Yankees, whose most gigantic efforts, the Confederate States alone have withstood for four years. But it would be a source of constant drain upon the Exchequer, and the private purses of the merchants, without presenting any prospect of an adequate return. Moreover, "the balance of power" requires of any one or two European nations great caution and circumspection in entering upon a war, especially one which is to result in acquiring large additional control in other countries, or they may find that they soon have all the rest of Europe on their hands.

We have said thus much on this subject, not on account of its own intrinsic importance, but because the people have been so often attempted to be deluded with such *baubles*, from the days of "King Cotton" down.

DEEP RIVER TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. The Deep River Transportation Company was organized at the office of the Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., in this city, on yesterday. The following gentlemen were elected Directors: C. B. Mallett, Esq., Col. J. M. Heck, Dr. W. J. Hawkins, Capt. B. P. Williamson, and Kemp P. Battle, Esq.

Col. J. M. Heck was unanimously elected President, and Wm. J. Norwood, Treasurer. The President was authorized to employ a Superintendent.

This Company expects to operate on Deep River, and will no doubt run boats between Lockville, at which point the Chatham R. R. for the present ends, and Egypt where the Fayetteville & Western R. R. crosses Deep River, and will afford speedy and easy communication between Raleigh and Fayetteville.

WE LEARN A portion of the Railroad bridge at Weldon was carried away by the late flood.—We further learn that a number of bridges, mills, &c., were swept away in Granville county and that Tar River was never known to be so high before, even by the "oldest inhabitants."

THE SALT WORKS. A gentleman just from Saltville informs the Lynchburg *Republican* that the Works can be put in operation in two weeks. The damages done by the enemy were not of a serious character.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, well and favorably known throughout the South, commences its next session on the 1st of February. See advertisement.

CAPT. S. W. SCOTT is announced as a candidate for Commissioner in Middle Ward.

CAPT. W. R. RICHARDSON is announced as a candidate for Commissioner in Middle Ward.

WHAT IS GEORGIA GOING TO DO? is an interesting question in various respects. First, because in population and resources, she is a great State, and whatever she does is of vital importance to us. Secondly, because her territory having been pretty thoroughly overrun from the mountains to the seaboard, we are anxious to know whether there will be any move, from the heavy tread of oppression which has bruised her fair homes and fertile fields.

Whilom, there existed a tradition, that the hearts of freemen could neither be won nor broken even the ashes of their households, the rape of their women, the beggary of their children and the desolation of their land. We are anxious to see if that once noble Empire State of the South will abound in humility, in proportion as she is smitten. And lastly, we feel curious to see if those who were loudest and earliest for the fray will be the first to raise the craven cry of "Amaun."

Georgia, under the lead of her able but somewhat windy Gov. Brown, was one of those States who scouted the idea of waiting for Virginia and North Carolina,—which was then called co-operation—but plunged in headlong after South Carolina, trusting, as was the case, that she could *drag* us into the *melee*. Now that we have suffered and bled so long with her, and buried so many of our dear sons besides hers, will she politely inform us "Georgia is whipped—do the best you can for yourselves?" Or will she take the trouble to say anything to us at all? People sometimes prefer not saying farewell, to those whom they have maltreated or forsaken, and not to stand upon the order of their going but go at once. We trust for better things, however, from that gallant and suffering State.

It is well known to history, with what great reluctance the Conservative and cautious States of North Carolina and Virginia yielded to the torrent of revolution, and with what noble and steadfast faith they have bled and suffered beneath its desolating waves. There was no appeal made to their dispassionate people, which went further to make them shoulder their muskets, than that of sympathy for our Southern brethren, who were already in and needed succour. We hold that the acme of dishonor would be reached by any of those States south of us, withdrawing from the contest, or in any wise impairing the general safety, so long as these steadfast pillars of the cause—North Carolina and Virginia—remain upright and unbroken.

A COTEMPORARY OF THIS CITY, some days ago, said "the man who is not now for negotiation and for peace, but who proposes to 'fight it out' without negotiation, is one of the worst enemies the South could have." How natural this looks and how familiar it sounds! Who could doubt its paternity, even if written in Turkish or Choctaw? The man who prefers to fight rather than negotiate? Who is he?—Where is the animal? We don't know the animal or the varmint. But who is he going to negotiate with? Does it not take two to make a bargain? Was there ever a treaty made on earth by one side alone, or where one side says, "I will," and the other side says "I won't?"—Will the Raleigh *Standard* (the Ransey Sniffle of the beginning and the Uriah Heep of the close of the fight) please to tell us, who it is going to negotiate with and what terms it will contend for? Will it please to state what single individual exists North of the Potomac possessed with an iota of authority, who has ever offered to negotiate with us on any terms short of subjugation?

We assert that there never has been a proposition advocated by any man or set of men in the South short of absolute submission, that has not been contemptuously rejected and spurned in advance. President Lincoln, who ought to know his own mind, says positively and emphatically, that we can get peace only when we lay down our arms and submit; and the reading of these sentiments in the Yankee Congress was interrupted by "tumultuous applause." Even now that Congress is engaged in maturing a bill for "reconstructing the government of the United States," the details of which imply the most complete subjugation—the most thorough degradation.

This being so, it is about time we knew our neighbors, and what we are talking about. The man who proposes to treat without somebody to treat with is simply a fool; in like manner the man who proposes that the State shall throw off the Confederate Constitution, and treat separately with an enemy, who announces beforehand that his only terms are absolute submission, if not a fool, is simply a *submissionist*.—Now it is about time we were knowing who these men are.

Laying aside all declamation about this "cruel war," and all pretensions to superior philanthrophy, we think it due to candor and to truth that the *Standard* should say emphatically, with whom it is going to negotiate, *what it is for and what it will take*.

We received no Richmond papers on yesterday. tf.

On Monday night last, about 8 o'clock, whilst a negro man named Stephen, belonging to Miles Costin, Esq., was standing in the door of one of the buildings at the Confederate States Stable yard, (where he was hired,) in the Eastern portion of town, he was shot by some person outside, the ball striking him under the jaw, and passing through came out at the lower part of his neck behind, from which he died in the course of ten minutes. It was a minie ball, and was evidently discharged from a rifle. The matter is under investigation by Coroner Perrin, with a jury. we refrain from giving any of the reports as regards the shooting, as the jury will sift the evidence, and no doubt fasten the crime upon the guilty party.—*Wilmington Journal.*

A GALLANT was lately sitting beside his beloved, and being unable to think of anything to say, asked her why she was like a tailor. "I don't know," said she with a pouting lip, "unless it is because I'm sitting by a goose."

CLOSE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

With the entry of Sherman into Savannah, and the withdrawal of Hood from Tennessee, we suppose the fall and winter campaign may be regarded as closed; if we except the demonstration now making by land and sea against Wilmington. And as uncomfortable as the reflection may be, we are forced to admit that it has not resulted greatly to our advantage, although the situation of affairs cannot be regarded as any worse than it was this time twelve months ago, and certainly not half so bad as was then feared and predicted by many it would be. The spirit of our people is yet unconquered and unconquerable, and the question with us now is simply one of fortitude, courage and endurance.

Because we cannot see the end clearly is no reason why we should think of failure or despondency.—What may be the ultimate result of this great struggle can be known only to Him who presides over the destiny of nations, and who, we feel persuaded, will lead our people triumphantly through it, though our troubles may be many and our sufferings great. The Southern people are too easily cast down by slight reverses and depressed by apparent obstacles to be encountered in the future.—They too often see danger afar off, and instead of heroically and manfully providing against it, stand trembling in their shoes and are prone to cry peace when they ought to and must know that there is no peace but in humiliation, degradation and disgrace.

Let us then not repine at the prospect before us or because we have not accomplished all we hoped for in the past, but go energetically to work and prepare for a more effective campaign in the spring and summer. These are peculiarly the times when "no man can tell what a day may bring forth."—Although at the bottom of the wheel of fortune today, may be on the ascending round to morrow, and the "winter of our discontent," may be turned into "glorious summer" at a moment when we least expect it. Pressed as we may be by our ruthless foe, it cannot be asserted with truth that our present condition or future prospects are not near so gloomy as were those of our revolutionary forefathers at the close of the first four years of their struggle for independence. Let us be nerved by their example and stimulated by contemplating the glorious success which crowned their heroic fortitude and never dying zeal.—*Mem. Appeal.*

THE 7 30 TREASURY NOTES.—We have never been able to account for the depreciation of the Notes and never heard a good reason given for it. The Government is just as much bound to redeem them as any other of its issues or any other interest-bearing claims against the Treasury.

The holders of the 7 30 Notes have been submitting to a discount of 30 to 40 per cent. Those who have held on to them, however, will be pleased to learn that a bill was reported by the Finance Committee in the House of Representatives on the 14th ult., looking to the speedy conversion of these notes into 6 per cent coupon bonds. The House at once suspended the rules and passed the bill, and it is probable that it has passed the Senate and been approved by the President. The 6 per cent coupon bonds, for which the 7 30 Notes are to be exchanged, have thirty years to run, and the interest on them is payable semi-annually. Holders of 7 30 Treasury Notes will now probably *hold on*; for it is probable that they will be at par within sixty days.—*Quincy Dispatch.*

FROM GEN'L HOOD—A gentleman who has arrived in Richmond from the vicinity of Columbia, Tenn., states that since Gen. Hood entered Tennessee he recruited his army largely, has driven southward over ten thousand hogs and some six thousand beef cattle. He also secured a large quantity of flour and corn—enough to last his army at least three months. In order to secure his retreat across Duck river, he had posted some twelve or fourteen cannon to keep the river clear. He crossed his main force, when the enemy attacked his rear guard; and they were unable to bring off their pieces.

Gen. Hood conscribed all able bodied males from 17 to 50 years of age; and when he retreated the Yankees seized all they could find between these ages to swell their list of prisoners, amd they were included in the nine thousand prisoners claimed by the Yankee General Thomas.

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET.

BUYING RATES.

8 per cent. Bonds	$100 00 a	$125 00
7 " "	65 00 a	00 00
6 " "	60 00 a	00 00
7.30 Notes,	60 00 a	00 00
4 per ct. Certificates	60 00 a	00 00 Dull.
Sterling Exchange	40 00 a	43 00
N. C. Bank Notes	6 00 a	7 00
S. C. "	3 00 a	0 00
Georgia "	3 00 a	0 00
Virginia "	2 75 a	3 00
Gold	50 00 a	00 00
Silver	45 00 a	00 00

—*Wil. Jour.*

THE INSTALLATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE.—It is thought probable by the Selma Rebel, that Gov. Harris may soon convene the Tennessee Legislature to have his successor installed into office. Judge Caruthers was elected to succeed Gov. Harris in August, 1863, and the latter is now merely holding over under the constitution until his successor can be put in legal possession of the office.—This can only be done by the Legislature, and since the election, the Federals have been in possession of the greater part of the State, and a sufficient number of members were not elected to constitute a proper quorum, consequently the Governer elected could not be installed. It is possible now to hold special elections in the State, and as the Confederates have the greater portion under their control, the Governer may have the election held.

SCIENCE AND GALLANTRY.—The philosophers of Bath have been discussing a somewhat strange question—the relative temperature of the two sexes. Aristotle attributed greater warmth to the male, but some who came after him disputed this assertion. Now it seems, if Dr Davy's experiments are correct, the great Greek was right. Dr. Davy has recently made some observations, using a chronometer of great delicacy, and taking for the purpose of his experiment three men and three women, all in good oealth. The temperature of the men varied between 99 and 99½, that of the women between 97¾ and 98. Some discussion arose upon these statements, which gave the president of the section an opportunity of showing that science can be gallant as well as statistical. Whatever difference of opinion there might be, he said, as to the accuracy of Dr. Davy's conclusions, all would agree that if men were warmer bodied than women, the women were the more warm hearted.

The executor of the estate of the late Senator Douglas, in Chicago, has exhibited receipts showing that in the settlement of his affairs he had paid Mrs. Douglas over $7,500, and the two children of the deceased statesman $7,000 after discharging all claims on the estate. Five or six years ago Senator Douglas was estimated to be worth about $200,000.

ExVice-President George M. Dallas, died in Philadelphia on Saturday, aged 71 years. He had been minister to England and St. Petersburg, and in 1813 he accompanied the distinguished Albert Gallatin as secretary to St Petersburg when the offices of the Emperor of Russia were tendered to bring about a peace.

APPLICATIONS TO GO TO SAVANNAH.—A despatch from Washington says:

An extraordinary number of applications for passes to go to Savannah were refused to-day at the War Department. Among them was that of Judge Wayne, of the Supreme Court. His and his wife's property are in Savannah and its neighborhood.

ANGEL WATCHERS.

Angel faces watch my pillow, angel voices haunt my sleep,
And upon the winds of midnight shining pinions round me sweep;
Floating downward on the starlight two bright infant forms I see—
They are mine, my own bright darlings, come from Heaven to visit me.
Earthly children smile upon me, but those little ones above
Were the first to stir the fountains of a mother's deathless love.
And, as now they watch my slumber, while their soft eyes on me shine.
God forgive a mortal yearning still to call His angels mine.
Earthly children fondly call me, but no mortal voice can seem
Sweet as those that whisper "Mother!" 'mid the glories of my dream;
Years will pass, and earthly prattlers cease perchance to lisp my name,
But my angel babies' accents shall be evermore the same
And the bright band now around me from their home perchance will rove
In their strength no more depending on my constant care and love
But my first-born still shall wander from the sky, in dreams to rest
Their soft cheeks and shining tresses on an earthly mother's breast.
Time may steal away my freshness, some whelming grief destroy
All the hopes that erst had blossomed in my summer time of joy
Earthly children may forsake me, earthly friends perhaps betray.
Every tie that now unites me to this life may pass away—
But, exchanged, those angel watchers, from their blest immortal home.
Pure and fair, to cheer the sadness of my darkened dreams shall come.
And I cannot feel forsaken, for, though 'reft of earthly love
Angel children call me "Mother!" and my soul will look above.

MAXIMS OF WASHINGTON.

COPIED FROM HIS WORKS.

Endurance.

We should never despair. Our situation has before been unpromising, and has changed for the better; so I trust it will again. If new difficulties arise we must only put forth new exertions and proportion our efforts to the exigency of the time.

Political Suicide.

I shall not whilst I have the honor to administer the government, bring a man into office of consequence knowing whose political tenents are adverse to the measures which the general government are pursuing—for, this, in my opinion, would be a sort of political suicide.

The Affections of the People.

I cannot forbear to recommend a repeal of the tax on the transportation of newspapers. There is no resource so firm for the government as the *affections of the people*, guided by an enlightened policy—and to this primary good nothing can conduce more than a faithful representation of public proceedings; diffused without restraint throughout the country.

Vanity.

Do not conceive that fine clothes make fine men, any more than fine feathers make fine birds. A plain, genteel dress is more admired, and obtains more credit, than lace and embroidery in the eyes of the judicious and sensible.

The Best Answer to Calumny.

To persevere in one's duty and be silent is the best answer to calumny.

Rash Judgment.

It is the nature of man, to be displeased with everything that disappoints a favorite hope or flattering project, and it is the folly of two many of them, to condemn without investigating circumstances.

Scandal

Speak not evil of the absent. it is unjust.

Biding the Time.

Time may unfold more than prudence ought to disclose.

Secrecy and despatch.

Secrecy and despatch may prove the soul of success to an enterprise.

Sense of Honor.

I feel everything that hurts the sensibility of a gentleman.

The Trial of Virtue.

Few men have virtue to withstand the highest bidder.

Deception.

I hate deception, even when the imagination only is concerned.

The Most Enviable of Titles.

I hope I shall always possess firmness and virtue enough to maintain what I consider the most enviable of all titles, the character of an "*honest man*"

Retaliation.

Retaliation is certainly just and sometimes necessary, even where attended with severest penalties. But, when the evils which may and must result from it, exceed those intended to be redressed, prudence and policy require that it should be avoided.

HEAVY LOSS.—The Montgomery *Advertiser* learns from a private letter received in that city that the loss in Cheatham's old division in the battle at Franklin was very heavy. The Major Gen'l commanding the division, John C. Brown, and only one of his staff escaped unhurt. Two of his Brigadiers were killed, a third mortally wounded, and the fourth wounded and captured. The division is now commanded by a colonel and one of the brigades by a captain.

The following is a specimen of Hibernian epistolary composition:

O'Regan Territory, March 32—Tim if yere did wroite me how it happuned and ef yere aloive thin cum out here immediately or sooner. I'm farmin 80 acres of land have 2 cows and a horse giving milk.

Yer own brother,
PAT HOULAMAN.

The news from Gen'l Hood is gratifying. He reports that his army has crossed the Tennessee river, with no material loss since the battle before Nashville. This dispels all the Yankee munchausens about a disastrous defeat, demoralized army, etc. Hood will now be free to turn his attention again to Sherman, from whom it should never have been diverted.

A SEW-SEW ARGUMENT.

"Come wife," said Will, "pray devote
Just half a minute to mend this coat
Which a nail has chanced to rend."
"'Tis ten o'clock," said his drowsy mate;
"I know," said Will, "it is rather late,
But it's never too late to mend!"

Fig trees and cedars are rarely struck by lightning; the beech, larch, fir and chesnut are obnoxious to it; but the trees which attract it most are the oak, yew and Lombardy popler. Whence it follows that the last are the trees most proper to be placed near a building, since they will act like so many lightning conductors to it. Again the electrified fluid attacks in preference such trees as are verging to decay by reason of age or disease.

A restaurant has been opened in London for fat people, where nothing will be served up but viands which check obesity.

THE ADMINISTRATION ORGAN ON OUR RAILROADS.

The occupation of Savannah renders very desirable some modification of our railroad system in South Carolina and Georgia.

The railroad line from Wilmington to Augusta makes a detour at Branchville precisely in the wrong direction, because towards the coast. From Kingsville, by Columbia, to Augusta, would be no farther than by Branchville to Augusta, and would give a much safer line. Cannot the link between Columbia and Augusta be put in? The distance, as measured on the map, is about seventy-five miles. The railroad, as it stands, however, is from Augusta to Aiken, almost in a direct line to Columbia; making Aiken a point of junction, would shorten the distance seventeen miles, or reduce the whole say to sixty miles. We would thus have a safe, direct line from Augusta to Columbia, where a choice of roads leading hitherward would be had, by Wilmington, or Charlotte and Danville.

Still higher up is Abbeville, which is in railroad connection with Columbia; and opposite to it in Georgia is Athens, which is in connection with the Augusta and Atlanta railroad. These points are by the map about sixty-five miles apart. If they, too, were connected, we should have another and a more interior line between Georgia and the Eastern States.

It should be an object to remove the superstructure of railroads no longer serviceable, and employ the materials upon connections adopted to the changed state of affairs. Large portions of the railroads leading to Savannah are now unservicable, and, indeed, can be of advantage only to the enemy. Other railroads are, or may become, in like conditon. We should be as studious to dismantle these as to bring off the baggage train of an army; nay more so. Slaves ought to be impressed in sufficient numbers to complete with dispatch the new connections which become eligible. If we construct these with judgment in time, it will not be in the power of the enemy to cripple our communications.—*Rich. Sentinel.*

Correspondence Chronicle & Sentinel.

A MISSTATEMENT CORRECTED.

HARDEEVILLE, Dec. 30, 1864.

The Charleston *Mercury* of Dec. 24th says:

"The Confederate Government succeeded in removing most of its stores. The main loss sustained by it—the evacuation of Savannah—was the loss of the siege guns about the place and the gunboats."—This statement in the main, is correct, but not entirely so. The garrison at Red Bluff, near Savannah, commanded by Capt. McGregor, was, however, held five days after the evacuation of the city, and by the indomitable energy of the Captain, under the supervision of Col. Johnson, the heavy siege guns, field pieces, and all the amunition in the garrison—about 6,000 lbs. of amunition—were saved. with the exception of one of the heavy guns, which was lost by the breaking of one of the rafts after reaching the landing, twenty-five miles up the river.

After the evacuation of the city, the Captain, under the direction of Col. Johnson, built three large rafts, working night and day, put the heavy guns on board and transported them twenty five miles by water. Capt. McG. then, with the two companies under his command, raised them from the rafts and shipped them to this place, and thence to Charleston. In recording the many acts of determination, and in dividing the meed of praise due them, none are more entitled to their full share than Capt. McGregor and his command.

In conclusion we would suggest, that whilst praises and promotions are being bestowed on the worthy, none are more entitled than the Captain, he being an officer in whom the Confederate authorities may place the utmost confidence, and being every way qualified to fill any position in which he may be placed, and being in every way meritorious.

Respectfully,
CARSON.

CO-OPERATION OF THE WIFE.—No man ever prospered in the world without the co-operation of his wife. If she unite in mutual endeavors, or rewards his labor with an endearing smile, with what confidence will he resort to his merchandize or farm, fly over lands, sail upon the seas, meet difficulty and encounter danger—if he knows he is not spending his strength in vain, but that his labor will be rewarded by the sweets of home. Solitude and disappointment enter into the history of every man's life, and he is but half provided for his voyage who finds but an associate for happy hours, while for his months of darkness and distress, a sympathising partner is prepared.

New Advertisements.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE NEXT TERM WILL COMMENCE, FEB. 1ST, 1865, and continue twenty weeks.

The charge for board will be fifty dollars, payable in provisions, or in cotton cloth, or cotton yarns, at the prices of 1860, or at their present specie valuation.

Tuition payable in currency, in advance. English, $125; French, $20; Music, $125; private Singing Lessons, $150 Drawing and painting in Water Colors, $20; Latin, $40.

For a circular, apply to the Rector.

ALDERT SMEDES.

Jan. 13, 1865. 125—1t.

WANTED.

A MALE TEACHER, TO INSTRUCT FIFTEEN OR TWENTY small boys and girls, at Company Shops, N. C. R. R. Board and room furnished. Address me at Company Shops, as to terms, &c.

J. G. MOORE.

January 5, 1865. 218—4t*

ORPHAN ENDOWMENT FUND.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS FUND MAY BE MADE to Geo. W. Mordecai Jno. G. Williams and W H Jones, Cashier.

C. F. DEEMS.

Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1864. 263—tf.

Tax in Kind.

THE ASSESSORS FOR WAKE COUNTY WILL BE IN Raleigh from the 3d of January, 1865, until the 20th for the purpose of assessing the Tax in kind of corn, fodder, molasses, sugar, peas, beans, ground peas, &c. We want every good citizen to give in for the soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their neighborhood. Those who have not listed their wheat, oats, rye, hay, and wool, can also list at the above time.

F. G. FOSTER, } Assessors.
NATHAN IVEY, }

January 3, 1865. 216—td.

Negroes Wanted.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS AUTHORIZED TO HIRE FOR the ensuing year for employment in the Artillery Work Shops about to be established by the Government at Salisbury, N. C., the following hands, to wit: 20 Blacksmiths, 20 Helpers, 15 Carpenters and 20 Laborers. Ample food, good quarters and the usual amount of clothing will be supplied them. A liberal price paid.

JAS. M. BOYD,
Capt. in charge Arty. Shops,
Salisbury N. C.

Dec. 21 1864. 207-3w

Almanacs! Almanacs!!

TURNER'S ALMANACS FOR 1865 NOW READY.

Price per hundred	75 00
" " doz.	10 00
" " single copy.	1 00

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.

Jan. 2, 1865. 215—tf.

LOST.

A $700, 4 PER CENT CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSITE dated March 2d 1864, No. 2418, issued to H. Sweezey, by C. B. Harrison, Dep. If not found within six weeks from this date, application will be made for a duplicate.

J. H. SWEEZEY,
Adm'r of H. Sweezey dec'd.

Raleigh, Dec. 23, 1864. 209 w6w.

A Private School,

THE FIFTH SESSION OF MISS MANGUM'S SCHOOL for young Ladies, will begin on the 10th February. Only a limited number of pupils can be received.

For further information address

MISS M. P. MANGUM,
Flat River, Orange Co., N. C.

Dec. 26, 1864. 111—w6w.

French Hoop Skirts

For sale by HENRY & WARE.

Raleigh, Dec. 27, 1864. 213—1t